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ENGLAND FOREIGN EXHIBITION.—A good opportunity will be afforded to the lovers of the fine arts this evening, at the new auction rooms of Messrs. Moore and Company, 518, George-street, opposite the Treasury. The sale consists of English and foreign engravings, lithographies, and caricatures, introduced by Mr. E. D. Barlow, in London; they are generally highly coloured, framed, and glazed, in the newest style. We would call the attention of the sporting world to the sale of a variety of fine representations of horses, dogs, and birds, drawn and coloured from nature.—*Communicated.*

THIS DAY'S SALE.—MR. SAMUEL LYONS'S. Mr. Lyons is requested to state that on account of the great variety of articles for sale this day, Mr. Samuel Lyons will commence selling precisely at half-past ten o'clock, in the following rotation:—wool, tatters, hides and sheepskins, Irish hark, ships' cables, and other goods; and paints; bottled ale and porter, preserved meats, the brig *Guide*, with stores; sheep, cattle, and stations, in the estate of Mr. R. Jones; ten acres of land, at and near the same place; 500 sheep, with the estate Ellerton, on the Hunter.—*Communicated.*

EXTENSIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, &c.—We beg to remind our readers, that Mr. Mort will sell by auction, at the same place, to-morrow, the stores of Messrs. Thomas Sewille and Co., a most extensive and varied assortment of jewellery, gold and silver watches, musical boxes, plated goods, &c., the whole of which must be sold without any reserve, in order to clear the consignment.—*Communicated.*

COMMITTALS.—Johanna Smith was yesterday committed to take her trial for stealing two boots. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the prisoner stole the boots before the Court from Mr. Pest's stall, that while walking along George-street a constable met the prisoner with the boots in her hand, and seeing they were both made for the same foot, he took the prisoner into custody.—Patrick Handly, free by servitude, was also committed to take his trial for stealing 8s. 6d. from the person of Richard Holly. It appeared by the evidence that the prisoner stole the money while lodging in the same house, that the latter left the money in question in his pocket at night, and on rising the next morning the money was gone; the prisoner also left the house on the following morning without taking any of the other inmates that he was about to change his lodgings.

FORBEY, AND OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.—John Annore, a free by servitude, lately arrived from the interior, went into the shop of Mr. Donovan, ironmonger, George-street, with a printed cheque of the Bank of New South Wales, which had been given to a chequer by the name of Barry, the tenor of which, as altered, was as follows:—"Sydney, 29th March, 1845. To the Cashier of the Commercial Bank, Pay Mr. Cash, or bearer, ten pounds. Thomas Annore." Annore showed the cheque to the clerk, Mr. Donovan's shopman, and wished to know how he could get it cashed, as he had got drunk and misad the bank hours; he also stated that he had got it in payment for some wheat which he had delivered to the bank, and that, as he, who happened to be in the shop, asked Annore if he was the person "Cash," in whose favour the cheque was drawn, and received an answer in the negative from the latter, Annore effected his purpose by writing the name of several pounds, and then requested Mr. Donovan to pay himself out of the cheque. The shopman was sent with the cheque to Mr. Barker's money order office, and the clerk, Mr. Barry, never been issued from that establishment. Annore then stated that he had taken the cheque in question in payment of wages from a Mrs. M'Keedy, in whose employ he had been, and that she was living in a public-house. Mr. Donovan again sent his shopman with Annore to try and find out Mrs. M'Keedy. On the way to Kent-street Annore informed Barry that he had drawn the cheque for £100, and that if the Barry would go into an adjoining public-house, he would get the cheque cashed. In consequence of these attempts at getting out of the scrape, a constable was called, and Annore was given in charge, when he denied that he would either read or write, or had any knowledge of Mr. Cash, or the maker of the cheque. He was yesterday brought before the Court, and committed to goal for three months, for fraud.

HONAS RYAN, DISTRICT TALLOW.—We hear with much pleasure, that the Tallow of Mr. Blaxland's establishment, at Fordwich, has realised the highest price yet obtained for any colonial tallow. About July and August last, a considerable quantity of tallow from this establishment was shipped for London, where it was sold by public auction, and the last mail packet has brought the account sales, by which it appears that a portion realised £13 9s. per cwt. and the lowest bid was the T.C.C. was £10 per ton. The brokers speak of the quality in the highest terms.—*Mutland Mercury.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.
(From our Correspondent.)

PENRITH AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society took place at 8½. Messrs. T. Roberts, Mr. B. H. Standen, and Mr. J. T. Roberts, for their attendance was very numerous and respectable, and the day's proceedings gave universal satisfaction. The prizes were awarded as under:—

FOR PLOUGHING.

Judges.—Messrs. W. Howe, R. Bell, and J. Single.

Best horse team, to Mr. T. Roberts—Eggs, ploughman.

Second best horse team, to Mr. Powell—Powell, ploughman.

Best ditto, to Mr. J. C. York, ploughman.

Best bullock team, to Mr. G. Cox—Knight, ploughman.

Second best bullock team, to Mr. Lethbridge—Parsons, ploughman.

Best ditto, to Beccroft—Beccroft, ploughman.

The ground, owing to want of rain, was very hard; but, notwithstanding, the ploughing was generally good.

FOR WINE.

Judges.—C. Cowper, Esq., M.C.; F. O. Darvall, J. L. Tempier, Captain O'Connell, R. V. Duhenty, and T. W. Ryder.

First prize, to Captain Weston.

Second prize, to Mr. W. W. W.

On awarding the above prizes, the Judges expressed a unanimous opinion that none of the wines were equal to those which gained the prizes at the last meeting.

FOR CATTLE.

Judges.—Messrs. C. Sims, W. S. Bell, and F. Hatheron.

Prize awarded to Mr. H. Fisher.

FOR HORSE STOCK.

Judges.—Messrs. Parry, H.E.C., J. Single, and D. Campbell.

Best three-year old colonial-bred stallion, to Mr. E. Cox.

Best three-year old colonial-bred coaching-stallion, to Mr. E. Cox.

Best colonial-bred mare and foal, to Captain King.

Best colonial-bred foreshire mare, to Mr. C. Casey.

FOR CATTLE.

Judges.—Messrs. N. Lawson, J. Single, and C. Roberts.

Best three-year old two-year-old bull, to Mr. C. Casey.

Best colonial-bred cow and calf; ditto, two-year-old heifer; ditto, yearling heifer, to Mr. E. Cox.

FOR AGRICULTURAL PRIZES.

Judges.—Messrs. E. King, C. Sims, and R. Bell.

Wheat, to Mr. C. Roberts. Barley, oats, and clover, to Mr. J. Morrison. Tobacco, to Mr. George Martyn.

After the prizes were awarded, the members of the Association met together and determined that a similar meeting should take place at Windsor, and were of the opinion that the inhabitants of that district will not be backward in forwarding so desirable an object. Thus ended the Third Annual Meeting of this Society—a meeting in no wise inferior to the two former ones; and from the large number of persons, and parties interested in the day's proceedings, we feel confident that the Association will still meet with the same support as has been afforded it hitherto. The intention of the members of the Society to visit the Agricultural Exhibition (provided the inhabitants of that district would raise sufficient funds) must meet with the hearty concurrence of all friends of the Agricultural interest.

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Birmingham and Gloucester £17,623
Edinburgh and Glasgow 4,573
Eastern Counties 13,731
Glasgow and Ayr 5,675
Grand Junction 11,116
Great Central 9,129
Great Western 23,095
Liverpool and Manchester 16,498
London and Birmingham 16,740
Brighton 16,084
South Western 12,987
Croydon 4,672
Manchester and Birmingham 9,243
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury 4,061
Sheffield and Leeds 36,675
Midland Railway 19,120
Newcastle and Carlisle 7,518
North Union 14,294
Preston and Wyre 2,638
Sheffield and Hallam 10,000
South Eastern and Dover 49,185
Ulster 1,116
York and North Midland 10,850

The increase for the same period in the receipts of the Great Northern railway amounts to £28,828. Mr. Wills also states that great anxiety is felt in some quarters, as to the fate of many of the newly projected lines, it being so much the case that some of them have neglected to comply with the existing order of Government, and will therefore be unable to proceed with their bills in the ensuing session.

The Hobart Town papers of the 19th July give the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Legislative Council, 1887, which, after alluding to the period of depression which they had undergone, his Excellency states that he believes a brighter day was breaking over the colony, and that the Government of Diemen's Land were never in greater repute, and that the latest accounts from this country in respect to them were encouraging. The price of wheat, he says, had been for some time high, and the Government had been able to meet the prospects of the agriculturists as dark and forbidding, "so long as the merchants can make shipments to England, and so long as wheat and flour are in demand, and wheat in the market of that country continues to rise."

The chief object which the Colonial Governor had in view in assembling the Council, is stated to be for the purpose of passing the estimates for the ensuing year.

The following were the official quotations of the different markets during the day:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.—Bank Stock, 208 7/8 1/2; 5 per Ct. Red Anns, 100 1/2 1/2; 31 per Ct. New 4 per Cent. Consols, 103 1/2 1/2; 30 1/2 1/2; 1866, 122 1/2 1/2; Long Anns, 30 years, Ex. Oct. 10, 1860 115 1/2; India Bonds, £1000, 75 3/4 put.; India Bonds under £1000, 76 pm.; 5 per Cent. for Oct. 1891, 100 1/2 1/2; India Stock for Opening, 28 1/2; Ditto 30 1/2; Ditto 1860 11d., 56 8 pm.; Ditto £500, 11d., 56 8 pm.; Ditto Small, 14 58 8 pm.

FOREIGN FUNDS.—Brazilian Bonds, 88 1/2; Ditto 1860 Mexican, 1837, 361 1/2; Ditto Acc., 364 1/2; Ditto Deferred, 360 1/2; Ditto Argentine, 374 1/2; Portuguese Conv., 661 1/2; Ditto Acc., 364 1/2; Spanish five per Cent., 24 1/2; Ditto Acc., 24 1/2 1/2; Spanish Deferred, 12 1/2; Spanish five per Cent. for Opening, 28 1/2; Ditto 30 1/2; Venezuela, 11 1/2; Brazilian 7 per Cent. Scrip., pm.; Ditto 2 per Cent. 65 1/2; Ditto four per Cent. Certif., 97 1/2 1/2; Ditto Bonds, 97.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

(From the *Mail*, *London*, *December 9.*)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—There has been a steady demand for both combing and clothing wools this week. Last week's prices are firmly maintained, and the market which have been given to the farmers to sell their wools, and to the suppliers at a profit, unless higher prices can be realized in these markets.

WAKEFIELD, Dec. 6.—There is not the least want of demand for either long or short wools this week, and purchases continue to be made with more confidence.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—The demand for Laid Highland is still continued to the immediate west, but among the Merinos there is no demand, there being no pressure from the holders. There has been inquiry for white Highland, but as stocks are light prices are supported. Cheviot and Cheviot wools there continues a moderate demand, and prices are steady.

FOREIGN.—There has been more doing this week in all classes, and the opinion seems gaining ground that prices will not be lower, which will support the market a little.

Import for the week 833 bales.

Previously this year 42,539

CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were 1,206 bales, of which 380 came from Merino Wools, the well-known from Taganrog, 104 from Germania, 16 from Calcutta, and 52 from Peru.

The market for the raw staple is much the same.

The accounts from India by the overland mail are not favourable in reference to the state of the piece-goods markets, as the following extracts from the Calcutta and Bombay correspondents will show.

"WOOLLEN.—These have continued in a depressed state during the past month; some trifling sales have been made, but at unremunerative rates. The stock on hand is large, but the demand is not so brisk as it was some time back, and a reaction is feared. The importations have been heavy, but have fallen off during the latter part of the month."

"COTTON.—The slight improvement noticed in our last has been maintained, and all descriptions are nearly unsaleable, except at very low prices, and stocks are fast accumulating."

"SILK.—There has been a very abundant supply of our manufactures in most of the Indian markets."

LUCERNE, Dec. 6.—As usual at this advanced season of the year, only a limited business has been done in the market for wool, but confidence is felt of a favourable reaction at the commencement of the new year.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

(From the *Mail*.)

The last accounts from Canada inform us, that the Governor-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, was likely to get a very considerable majority in the next four elections which were then going on. It will be remembered that the cause of the dissolution of the Canadian House of Representatives was the support which they volunteered to the Ministers who had resigned their Ministry, and the further count of the peculiar notions which they held of the nature of the responsible government conferred upon Canada by the Imperial Legislature. The point in dispute between the Governor-General and the Ministers was, whether a mother country was to be permitted to retain any hold over her colony through her governors, or the local Parliament be both legislative and executive for the same time. Does simply it may be defined by the name of the parent country, or is it to be a free country, to make itself perfectly independent of the parent country.

It is difficult to draw the line between independent responsibility and colonial dependence. The party represented by Metcalfe, Lafontaine and Papineau in Canada, and by Messrs. Hume and Roebuck in England, aimed at a complete emancipation from "the baleful influence of the mother country," and the eventual substitution, we must presume, of the Canadian nation, or a fusion with the republic of the United States. The machinery invented by Parliament to prevent this consummation being achieved, was the vote of the House of Commons, and the House of Commons, Durham and Sydenham fondly anticipated. It has proved a two-edged sword in the hands of an enemy. A colony like Canada, divided between the adherents of two separate political parties, cannot be governed by local Parliament, and the highest constitutional prerogatives, so easily as Jamaica, Demerara, or the Windward Islands. Even in those places, the consequence of what will be the consequence of the present situation, is a black Chamber of Representatives, filled with notions of responsible government, local grievances, and independence. The extreme reaction is seen in the fact that many fears were naturally entertained for its safe working when the first news of those disagreements arrived in this country. For a while the harmony and peace in the midst of the congressional and imperial concessions of the Imperial Parliament and the escape from civil war, anticipations of future discord were hushed. Lord Sydenham placed his foot on the neck of the "family compact," and began what to all appearance

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arms of every description, of which many were ornamented with gold and precious stones. There were also shields of various shapes and sizes, sabres, and a species of broadsword, which is wielded with both hands, the edge furnished with flint stones, so extremely sharp that they cut much better than our Spanish swords. The pikes were of various lengths, with spikes at their end, full one fathom in length, likewise furnished with several sharp flint stones. The pikes are so very sharp and hard that they will pierce the strongest shield, and even shatter themselves with these stones. Then there were excellent bows and arrows, pikes with single and double points, and the proper things to point them with; slings with round stones, and a species of crossbow, the arms of large shield, so ingeniously constructed that it could be rolled up when not wanted; they are only unrolled on the field of battle, and the arrows quickly cover the whole body from the head to the feet. There was also a large variety of cuirasses made of quilted cotton, which were differently adorned with soft feathers of different colours, and looked like uniforms of various kinds. Besides, there were wooden and bone, likewise adorned with feathers. There were always artificers at work, who continually augmented this store of arms; and the arsenal was under the care of particular personages, who were appointed to take care of the arms. Moteuczuma had likewise two aviaries, and it is indeed with difficulty that I constrain myself from going into too minute a detail respecting these.

But now, however, turn to another subject, and rather acquaint my readers with the skillful arts practised among the Mexicans: among which I will first mention the sculptors, and the goldsmiths. The artists, who were clever in weaving and smelting, and who I have astonished the most celebrated of our Spanish goldsmiths; the number of these was very great, and the most skillful lived at a place called Texcoco, a few leagues from Mexico. After these came the very skillful masters in cutting and polishing precious stones and the calcichuis, which resemble the emerald. Then follow the great masters in painting, and the makers of the most beautiful and useful sculptures. Even at this day there are living in Mexico three Indian artists, named Marcos de Aguiño, Joan de la Cruz, and El Crespello, who have severally reached to such proficiency in their art, that they are great artists. They may be compared to an Apelles or our contemporaries Michael Angelo and Bernagueti. The women were particularly skillful in weaving and in spinning, and they manufactured quantities of the finest stuffs, and very beautiful cloths. The commoner stuffs, for daily use, came from some townships in the province of Costatlan which lay on the north coast, not far from Vera Cruz, and from the coast.

When we had arrived at a spot where another narrow causeway led towards Cojohuacan we were met by a number of caciques and distinguished personages, all attired in their most splendid garments. They had been despatched in the morning to meet us, and to receive us as he came in his name; and in token of peace they touched the ground with their hands and kissed it. Here we halted for a few minutes, while the princes of Texcoco, Ixtapalapan, and Cojohuacan, and the great lords of the towers to which the monarch raised himself in his sedan, and the chief caciques supported him under the arms, and held over his head a canopy of gold and green cloth decorated with green feathers, gold, silver, calcichuis stones, and pearls, which hung down from a species of bordering, altogether curious to look at.

Moteuczuma himself, according to the custom, was seated in a sedan, and a species of half-hood, richly set with jewels, and whose sides were made of solid gold. The four grandes who supported him were also richly attired, which they must have put on before we arrived, for they were not with Moteuczuma; they were not so sumptuously dressed when they first came out to meet us. Besides these distinguished caciques, there were a great number of lords, and a great number of whom held the canopy over his head, while others again occupied the road before him, and spread cotton cloths on the ground that his feet might not touch the bare earth. The lords, dressed in gold and green, and in the face; every one in his presence stood with eyes downcast, and it was only his four nephews and cousins who supported him that day.

When it was announced to Cortes that Moteuczuma himself was approaching, he alighted from his horse and advanced to meet him. Many compliments were now passed on both sides, and the king of Mexico, who was now, through Marins, said, in return, he hoped his Majesty was in good health. If I still remember rightly, Cortes, who had Marins next to him, wished to concede to Moteuczuma the right of kneeling down to him; but he would not accept of it, but conceded it to Cortes, who now brought forth a necklace of precious stones, of the most beautiful colours and shapes, strung upon gold wire, and pearls, and which he hung about the neck of Moteuczuma. Our commander was then going to embrace him, but the grandes by whom he was surrounded held back his hand, and he himself, who was now the general then desired Marins to tell the monarch how exceedingly he congratulated himself upon his good fortune of having seen such a powerful monarch face to face, and of the honour he had done himself in seeing him so near himself. To all this Moteuczuma answered in very appropriate terms, and ordered his two nephews, the princes of Texcoco and Cojohuacan to conduct us to our quarters. He himself returned to the palace, and the king of Texcoco, his relatives, the princes of Cuauhauac and Itapac, with the other grandes of his numerous suite. As they passed by, we perceived how all those who composed his Majesty's retinue held their heads forward, and looked up at him with eyes in his presence; and altogether what deep veneration was paid him. * * * The road before us now became less crowded, and yet the number of men, women, and children who filled the streets, crowded the balconies, and the canoes in the canale, merely to gaze upon us? Indeed, at the moment I am writing this, I am sure that the number of people, as if it had happened yesterday, and I daily become more sensible of the great mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he lent us sufficient strength and courage to enter this city: for my part, I am so much indebted to him, that I am thankful that he spared my life in so many perils, as the reader will sufficiently see in the course of this history: indeed I cannot sufficiently thank him for his goodness, and have allowed me time thus long to narrate these things, although they may not turn out so perfect as I myself could wish.

THE FETTERED AMONG. The following letter is a counterpart of a daily controversy, contains an amusing illustration of the virtues of cold water, and corroborates the evidence of the medical gentlemen at the late trial of Mr. Lethby's evidence at the late trial of Dr. Bellamy, where, in answer to a question put to him, as to the proper remedy to be applied to a person who had taken prussic acid, he recommended the use of cold water, and which was it was forcibly reminded of an anecdote which occurred to an eminent chemist in this city (Bath) not long since.—A strange dog had been in the habit of visiting his shop, and was very troublesome to his customers and neighbours. Upon one of these unwelcome intrusions, he desired his man to give the dog a dose of prussic acid, and to throw him into the Avon, which flowed by his shop. It was done, and the dog of Esculapius was congratulating himself that he had given the dog his *quiescent*, when lo! and behold! to his utter horror and amazement, next day he perceived the appearance as usual, nothing daunted and nothing deterred, an angry bark seemed to rind defiance at the abortive attempts of the druggist for his destruction: and thus to an accident may be attributed the recovery of the dog's cold water is an antidote to prussic acid. The dog had had a dose sufficient to carry off twenty dogs, but the dog had also a cold bath immediately afterwards, which recovered him from

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LINNETH.—We regret to announce that intelligence has been received at the Honorable Mr. Perry's, of the death of the venerable Earl of Linnet, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, at his lordship's seat, South Hill-park, near Bracknell, Berkshire.

The deceased nobleman, Edmund Henry Perry, second son of Henry O'Connell Esq., of Clonsilla, in the Peerage of Ireland; Baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court in the County of Clare, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was born on the 17th of January, 1758, consequently had nearly completed his eighty-fourth year, he related to the barony of Glentworth on the demise of his father, 4th of July, 1794, was elected a representative peer for Ireland by the act of union, and sat in the House of Lords till the 10th of February, 1801, and enrolled himself, 11th of March, 1801, as Lord Linnet, in the House of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Foxford, 11th of August, 1816; married, 29th January, 1873, Alice Mary, only daughter and co-heiress of Henry O'Malley, Esq., of Clonsilla, County of Mayo, by Mary, his wife, sister of Sir Henry Harcourt, Bart. By his death several noble families are thrown into mourning.

His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by Henry O'Malley, Esq., of Clonsilla, a Tennis Player, now Earl of Linnet, who is at present in Australia.

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. J. Sturge has published the following letter in justification of the recommendation of the firm of Joseph and Charles Sturge, corn-factors, of London and Birmingham, dated 1844—"Birmingham, 11th month, 6th day, 1844."—Esteemed friend,—Thy letter of the 4th ult. which has the following remark on the notice inserted in the monthly circular—"The temperance singular resolution you have taken, in not selling maling barley, has been much canvassed here to-day. I regret it much, and the more so, as I can discover no good and sound reason for such a resolution, unless it be founded on circumstances, induce me to give a further explanation why this resolution was adopted, believing that myself, and many other of our friends, though differing in opinion, will not condemn a course which has been followed by some of our countrymen. Temperance produces such an incalculable amount of vice and misery, that I consider it right to use my influence to promote the sale of grain and total abstinence. This I feel to be the more bound to do, nearly twenty years' personal experience and much observation in this and other parts of the world having convinced me that fermented liquors are the cause of all the evils which man suffers, and refrain even from what is termed the moderate use of them are, in consequence capable of more bodily and mental exertion, and exempt from many maladies which afflict others. In consequence of this belief, I have refused to sell altogether declined the sale of malt, or the supply of any grain to distilleries, and converted to other uses cereals which many years ago we were selling to spirit merchants. On continuing to take up the same position, and purchase of barley for the purpose of malting has for some years caused me much uneasiness; and I have recently been so fully convinced of the wisdom of my course, that I have withdrawn from all concern has not been relinquished. The belief that we are responsible for the means of acquiring, as well as for the use we make of, our property, and that we cannot conscientiously support any trade over our own conduct, is compatible with perfect equality towards those who differ from us in opinion. I am, respectfully, JOSEPH STURGE."

TWO SEXES.—The following is an extract from a letter just received from Hobart Town:—"Another circumstance, which adds to the moral pestilence that afflicts the land, is the general disposition of the sexes. Formerly the females were rarely found among convicts are the only accession to our population from Great Britain, they are ten to one. It is impossible for you to conceive the scenes which are witnessed daily in the streets, upon which they are transferred in the large public gangs and female penitentiaries throughout the island; for, you must know, under the present mistaken system of reformation, as it is called, the women are crowded together on their arrival are huddled together in gangs of several hundreds, good, bad, and indifferent, and there they are kept, well fed, well clothed, and with both good and bad company, until they are sent to the barracks, and every care and attention being bestowed upon them, they are not suffered to remain out if it rains but a little, with but little work to do, and remaining there for different periods, according to a fact worthy my notice, that they are, when thoroughly corrupted (or reformed) as it is called, to stations where they are allowed to hire themselves out as labourers, and to obtain additional advantage over free people, in that they are sold as domestics, and when discharged, or if they do not like their service. The system with the wretched women is even worse; they are huddled together in close factories, and are made to do all sorts of hard, and attended to. I was in one of these closely packed places, where there were about 300 or 350, and the superintendent told me, that had he not (unperceived) witnessed the atrocious scene of wickedness which took place in the morning, he could scarcely tell, he would not have believed him, familiar as he has for years past been with depravity in various forms. He assured me that great numbers, who previously were respectable and virtuous, had become as bad as the worst; and these are the wretched creatures, when reformed (as thoroughly corrupted), we must introduce to our children as nurses to our children." *Morning Chronicle.*

THE TIMBER, WOOL, AND GUANO TRADES.—It is said that the above trades are the only ones in which large sums of money have not been lost by importers during the present year; and that the timber trade alone has cleared out of three of these trades the protective system has been in whole, or in part, abandoned during the last four years. It will be remembered that one of Sir Robert Peel's earliest measures was to repeal the duties on American colonial timber, and that it was most confidently predicted at the time that the colonies would be ruined by the change. The result has shown that this was a false prophecy, and that the timber trade has flourished in a healthy or prosperous state. This is partly the result of the breaking up of a system of speculation and overtrading, and still more of the competition of foreign commerce. People have once more begun to buy and build houses, churches, and ships, and the result has been to create a brisk demand for timber, and to show that commercial and manufacturing prosperity are of far greater value than the revenue derived from the protecting duties that ever were invented. Another trade which has prospered, either in consequence or spite of the repeal of protective duties, is that in sheep's wool. The repeal of the duties on foreign wool has done little harm, not only has not followed by great briskness in the demand for that kind of wool, but also by equal briskness in the demand for colonial and Australian wool, in which the duty served as a sort of protection. The demand for wool is better than during the present year, and although it would be too much to say that this is owing to the change in the duties, yet it is certainly due to the change, and not unjustified effect upon the wool growers of the Colonies, who greatly benefitted the manufacturers and all dependent upon them. The import of colonial wool, which twenty years ago was a mere trifle, has increased to upwards of 1,000,000 lbs. worth of 70,000 bales from Australia alone.—*Liverpool Times.*

THE "BANGLORAH," PLYMOUTH, NOV. 19.—The ship *Bangalore*, Captain Nelson, which sailed from Cape Horn in June, 1843, for New Zealand, with Captain Fitzroy for commander of that colony, has arrived by way of Cape Horn, having thus circumnavigated the globe. On her passage home she took in cargo for Port Jackson, 100 tons of lime, and brought therewith a small mail bag of letters. Passengers from New Zealand.—Mr. W. Shortland (*Governor pro tem.*) and Lady, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Druce, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. G. M. James Hogb, the only son of Patrick Shepherd, sails on Monday next for India, seeking his fortunes in the East, as the sons of Burns and the sons of Allan Cunningham have done before him. He is a young man of talents to a situation in the Bank of Bombay, and he has our best wishes. The only surviving son of Sir Walter Scott is now doing duty with the regiment in Adra. How strange the destinies of men! Addison, the parish clerk of Madras, when Addison's elder brother was governor of that settlement,

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